AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS, COMPLETE LISTING OF CLAIMS IN ASCENDING ORDER WITH STATUS INDICATOR

1. (Currently Amended) A method for synthesis of nucleic acids, which comprises:

adding a ~~nucleic acid inclusion body from a living body-derived sample, or the~~ living body ~~derived~~ sample ~~itself~~ comprising ~~said nucleic acid inclusion body~~ a cell, fungus, bacterium, or virus to an amplification reaction solution comprising a polyhydric alcohol and ammonium sulfate, ~~said nucleic acid inclusion body comprising a nucleic acid, amplifying said nucleic acid in a region rich in guanine (G) and cytosine (C) content in said amplification reaction solution,~~ wherein said ~~nucleic acid inclusion body~~ cell, fungus, bacterium, or virus ~~or~~ of said living body ~~derived~~ sample ~~itself~~ is ~~added to the amplification reaction solution~~ intact and unlysed without extracting and/or purifying said nucleic acid from inside said ~~nucleic acid inclusion body~~ cell, fungus, bacterium, or virus, when said living body sample is added to the amplification reaction solution, and

amplifying said nucleic acid in a region rich in guanine (G) and cytosine (C) content in said amplification reaction solution.

2. (Canceled).

3. (Previously Presented) The method for synthesis of nucleic acids according to claim 1, wherein said amplifying step comprises at least one of adjusting a pH value of the amplification reaction solution to 8.4 or higher if the reaction solution is about 25 °C, and adjusting a pH value of the amplification reaction solution to 7.4 or higher if the reaction solution is about 70 °C.

4. (Original) The method for synthesis of nucleic acids according to claim 1, wherein the GC content in the GC rich region is 40% or more.

5. (Original) The method for synthesis of nucleic acids according to claim 1, wherein the GC content in the GC rich region is a range from 50% to 70%.

6. (Original) The method for synthesis of nucleic acids according to claim 1, wherein the polyhydric alcohol is selected from the group consisting of an aromatic polyhydric alcohol, an aliphatic polyhydric alcohol and an ether glycol.

7. (Original) The method for synthesis of nucleic acids according to claim 6, wherein the aliphatic polyhydric alcohol is selected from the group consisting of ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butanediol, hexanediol, octanediol, glycerin, sorbitan, trimethylolpropane and neopentyl glycol.

8. (Original) The method for synthesis of nucleic acids according to claim 7, wherein the aliphatic polyhydric alcohol is glycerin.

9. (Original) The method for synthesis of nucleic acids according to claim 8, wherein glycerin is contained in a range from 2.5% to 20% by volume in the amplification reaction solution.

10. (Original) The method for synthesis of nucleic acids according to claim 7, wherein the aliphatic polyhydric alcohol is ethylene glycol.

11. (Original) The method for synthesis of nucleic acids according to claim 1, wherein ammonium sulfate is present at a concentration from 20 mM to 100 mM in the amplification reaction solution.

12. (Canceled).

13. (New) A method for synthesis of nucleic acids, which comprises:

adding a cell, fungus, bacterium, or virus to an amplification reaction solution comprising a polyhydric alcohol and ammonium sulfate, wherein said cell, fungus, bacterium, or virus is added to the amplification reaction solution intact and unlysed without extracting and/or purifying said nucleic acid from inside said cell, fungus, bacterium, or virus, and

amplifying said nucleic acid in a region rich in guanine (G) and cytosine (C) content in said amplification reaction solution.

14. (New) The method for synthesis of nucleic acids according to claim 13, wherein said amplifying step comprises at least one of adjusting a pH value of the amplification reaction solution to 8.4 or higher if the reaction solution is about 25 °C, and adjusting a pH value of the amplification reaction solution to 7.4 or higher if the reaction solution is about 70 °C.

15. (New) The method for synthesis of nucleic acids according to claim 13, wherein the GC content in the GC rich region is 40% or more.

16. (New) The method for synthesis of nucleic acids according to claim 13, wherein the GC content in the GC rich region is a range from 50% to 70%.

17. (New) The method for synthesis of nucleic acids according to claim 13, wherein the polyhydric alcohol is selected from the group consisting of an aromatic polyhydric alcohol, an aliphatic polyhydric alcohol and an ether glycol.

18. (New) The method for synthesis of nucleic acids according to claim 17, wherein the aliphatic polyhydric alcohol is selected from the group consisting of ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butanediol, hexanediol, octanediol, glycerin, sorbitan, trimethylolpropane and neopentyl glycol.

19. (New) The method for synthesis of nucleic acids according to claim 18, wherein the aliphatic polyhydric alcohol is glycerin.

20. (New) The method for synthesis of nucleic acids according to claim 19, wherein glycerin is contained in a range from 2.5% to 20% by volume in the amplification reaction solution.

21. (New) The method for synthesis of nucleic acids according to claim 18, wherein the aliphatic polyhydric alcohol is ethylene glycol.

22. (New) The method for synthesis of nucleic acids according to claim 13, wherein ammonium sulfate is present at a concentration from 20 mM to 100 mM in the amplification reaction solution.